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APPLICANTS: Nobuyuki NAGAI  
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Hon. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks,  
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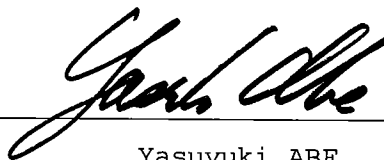
CERTIFIED TRANSLATION

I, Yasuyuki Abe, am an official translator of the Japanese language into the English language and I hereby certify that the attached comprises an accurate translation into English of Japanese Application No. 2003-042730, filed on February 20, 2003.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statement made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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Yasuyuki ABE

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[Inventor]  
[Address] c/o Sony Corporation  
10 7-35, Kitashinagawa 6-Chome,  
Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo  
[Name] Nobuyuki NAGAI  
[Identification No.] 000002185  
[Name] Sony Corporation  
15 [Agent]  
[Identification No.] 100094053  
[Patent Attorney]  
[Name] Takahisa SATO  
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[Title of the Invention]            MAGNETIC TAPE

[Scope of Claims]

[Claim 1]

A magnetic tape comprising:

- 5            a longitudinally extending nonmagnetic support;  
            a magnetic layer formed by depositing a plurality of  
            evaporated magnetic films, each having an oblique column-like  
            structure, on a principal surface of said nonmagnetic support  
            so that a growth direction of each of said deposited evaporated  
10          magnetic films is opposite to said longitudinal direction;  
            a protective layer formed on said magnetic layer; and  
            a backcoating layer formed on the other surface of said  
            nonmagnetic support, wherein:  
            a heat-shrinkage ratio in said longitudinal direction  
15          and a width direction is defined to be 0.50% or less; and  
            a humidity expansion coefficient is defined to be  $1 \times 10^{-6}/\%$  RH or less after stock at 100 °C and 5 %RH for 30 minutes.

[Claim 2]

The magnetic tape according to claim 1, wherein:

- 20           a thickness of said nonmagnetic support is defined to  
            be 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10.0  $\mu\text{m}$  so that said heat-shrinkage ratio and  
            said humidity expansion coefficient satisfy said conditions.

[Claim 3]

The magnetic tape according to claim 1, wherein:

- 25           a thickness of said magnetic layer is defined to be 10  
            nm to 75 nm so that said heat-shrinkage ratio and said humidity  
            expansion coefficient satisfy said conditions.

[Claim 4]

The magnetic tape according to claim 1, wherein:

- 30           a ratio of a total thickness of said magnetic tape to  
            a thickness of said magnetic layer is defined to be 1000 or

less so that said heat-shrinkage ratio and said humidity expansion coefficient satisfy said conditions.

[Claim 5]

The magnetic tape according to claim 1, wherein:  
5 a width of said magnetic tape is defined to be 1.27 cm.

[Claim 6]

The magnetic tape according to claim 1, wherein:  
a thickness of said nonmagnetic support is defined to be 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10.0  $\mu\text{m}$ ;  
10 a thickness of said magnetic layer is defined to be 10 nm to 75 nm; and

a ratio of a total thickness of said magnetic tape to a thickness of said magnetic layer is defined to be 1000 or less so that said heat-shrinkage ratio and said humidity expansion coefficient satisfy said conditions.  
15

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technical Field to which the Invention belongs]

The present invention relates to a magnetic tape, in particular, to a magnetic tape used as an external recording medium for recording data, which includes a magnetic layer composed of evaporated magnetic films.  
20

[0002]

[Prior Art]

25 Recently, along with the diffusion of minicomputers, personal computers or office computers such as work stations, a magnetic tape for recording computer data as an external recording medium (a so-called backup tape) has been actively studied.

30 [0003]

For practical use of such a magnetic tape for data storage,

the increase in storage capacity is highly demanded in relation with, in particular, the miniaturization of computers and the increase in information processability. In addition, with the expansion of the environment where computers are used,  
5 the magnetic tape is now used under a broad range of environmental conditions (in particular, under the conditions where a humidity and a temperature greatly fluctuate).

[0004]

Therefore, the magnetic tape is more and more strongly  
10 required to have high tape running durability and the capability of stably recording data after repeated use at high speed, reliability in view of performance such as readout performance, reliability in stable reproduction even after stock for a long period of time and the like, even in such  
15 an expanding environment.

[0005]

Conventionally, as a magnetic tape used for data storage, a coating-type magnetic tape is now widely used. This type of magnetic tape is fabricated by applying and drying a magnetic  
20 coating material, which is obtained by dispersing a powered magnetic material in an organic binder, onto a nonmagnetic support. In order to ensure long-term reliability of the coating-type magnetic tape, various conditions are defined for the magnetic tape (see Patent Document 1).

25 [0006]

On the other hand, with an increasing demand for high-density magnetic recording mentioned above, a metal magnetic thin-film type magnetic tape, a so-called metal-evaporated tape, has been proposed and attracted  
30 attention. In this type of magnetic tape, a metal magnetic material is directly deposited onto a nonmagnetic support by

plating or vacuum thin-film formation means.

[0007]

Two types of recording/reproduction system for a magnetic tape used for data storage have been put into practical use, namely a helical scan system and a linear system. For the data storage applications where a volume is not strictly limited, the linear system is now practically used. Moreover, in the commercial market, products such as a digital linear tape (DLT) or a linear tape-open (LTO) become predominant.

10 [0008]

The linear system is for providing tracks in a width direction of a magnetic tape so as to bidirectionally recording and reproducing data in a longitudinal direction. This system is advantageous in facility of allowing a magnetic tape to run at high speed and in capability of improving a transfer rate of recording and reproduction by arranging a plurality of magnetic heads in parallel.

[0009]

As a magnetic tape used for data storage in the linear system, not an obliquely evaporated magnetic tape but only the coating-type magnetic tape has been used. The reason for this is as follows. Since a magnetic tape bidirectionally runs in the linear system, characteristics such as the optimum recording current, a phase characteristic, a C/N ratio and an output characteristic greatly differ between a forward longitudinal direction and a reverse longitudinal direction of the tape in recording and reproduction.

[0010]

As a method for solving such a problem, an obliquely evaporated tape including a magnetic layer composed of two obliquely evaporated films, each having a different growth

direction of oblique evaporation, has been proposed (see Patent Documents 2 and 3). In this context, the obliquely evaporated magnetic tape starts attracting lots of attention again as a magnetic tape medium for data storage used in the linear system.

[0011]

[Patent Document 1]

Japanese Patent Application Publication JP 11-96545

[Patent Document 2]

10 Japanese Patent Application Publication JP JP 4-353622

[Patent Document 3]

Japanese Patent Application Publication JP 10-198940

[Non-patent Document 1]

15 "Magnetoresistive Heads: Fundamentals and Applications" by John C. Mallinson, translated in Japanese by Kazuhiko Hayashi, Japanese edition issued by Maruzen Company Ltd.

[0012]

[Problems to be solved by the Invention]

20 As mentioned above, along with rapid diffusion of personal computers and the like, the magnetic tape for recording computer data is now frequently used under the environments where a temperature and a humidity greatly fluctuate. Therefore, in the case where the obliquely evaporated magnetic tape is used, it is desired that the recording and reproducing operation do not produce any errors and have high reliability in terms of stable data input/output even when the magnetic tape is used under severe environmental conditions as mentioned above.

30 [0013]

In particular, since a total thickness tends to be

reduced so as to achieve large recording capacity, a tape itself is required to have higher rigidity and wear resistance than ever before. In addition, the magnetic tape is required to have a lower degree of deformation with respect to a change  
5 in temperature and humidity and therefore have excellent form (dimensional) stability.

[0014]

Moreover, in order to achieve a higher recording density, a system enabling the data recording and reproduction in a  
10 narrower track width than a conventional one is now under development. Therefore, a metal-evaporated tape having high form stability, which is sufficiently compatible with such a magnetic recording/reproduction system, is required.

[0015]

15 As a result of the studies made by the inventor of the present invention, however, it is found that the metal-evaporated tape is not still satisfactory in terms of form stability in the case where it is used as a conventional magnetic tape for computer data recording. For example,  
20 generally, a magnetic tape is likely to be extended in a longitudinal direction in its fabrication step while it is likely to gradually shrink during stock after the fabrication. Even in the case where the metal-evaporated tape is used for conventional computer data recording, a shrinkage ratio is  
25 relatively large. Therefore, if recording/reproduction is performed on/from this tape, it is found that tracking accuracy is lowered. Because of the thus lowered tracking accuracy, a reproduction output is likely to be lowered.

[0016]

30 In the case where a fabricated metal-evaporated tape is stocked at a high humidity, it is found out that the tape



absorbs moisture to be easily deformed. As a result, a reproduction output is also likely to be lowered as described above.

[0017]

5           The present invention is devised in view of the above problem, and its object is to provide a magnetic tape having a low degree of tape form (dimensional) deformation even after stock at a high humidity to offer high form stability and little decrease in reproduction output. An object of the present  
10 invention is also to provide a magnetic tape for computer data recording, which is optimized for a magnetic recording/reproduction system enabling high-density recording.

[0018]

15 [Means for Solving the Problems]

          In order to achieve the above objects, the magnetic tape according to the present invention includes, a longitudinally extending nonmagnetic support, a magnetic layer formed by depositing a plurality of evaporated magnetic films, each  
20 having an oblique column-like structure, on a principal surface of the nonmagnetic support so that a growth direction of each of the deposited evaporated magnetic films is opposite to the longitudinal direction, a protective layer formed on the magnetic layer, and a backcoating layer formed on the other  
25 surface of the nonmagnetic support, wherein a heat-shrinkage ratio in the longitudinal direction and a width direction is defined to be 0.50% or less and a humidity expansion coefficient is defined to be  $1 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$  or less after stock at 100 °C and 5 %RH for 30 minutes. Throughout the specification, a  
30 humidity expansion coefficient (hygroscopic expansion coefficient) signifies a humidity expansion coefficient at

a temperature of 25 °C.

[0019]

According to the magnetic tape of the present invention, by fabricating the magnetic tape so that the heat-shrinkage factor and the humidity expansion coefficient satisfy the above conditions, the magnetic tape, which has little form deformation even after long-term stock or in use at a high humidity and therefore has little decrease in reproduction output, can be obtained. Such a magnetic tape is suitably used for, for example, computer data recording.

[0020]

[Embodiments of the Invention]

Hereinafter, embodiments of a magnetic tape of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0021]

Fig. 1 is a schematic configuration view showing an example of a magnetic tape according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 1, a magnetic tape according to this embodiment includes a nonmagnetic support (base film) 1, a plurality of metal magnetic thin films serving as a magnetic layer 2 formed on a principal surface of the nonmagnetic support 1, which are made of a ferromagnetic metal material, a protective film 3 formed on the magnetic layer 2, and a lubricant layer 4 formed on the protective film 3 as the uppermost layer. Among them, the magnetic layer 2 has a double-layered structure composed of a lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a and an upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b. On the other surface of the nonmagnetic support 1, which is opposite to the surface where the magnetic layer 2 is formed, a backcoating layer 5 is formed.

[0022]

As the nonmagnetic support 1, for example, polyesters such as polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and polyethylene naphthalate (PEN), polyolefins such as polyethylene and  
5 polypropylene, cellulose derivatives such as cellulose triacetate and cellulose diacetate, vinyl resins such as a polyvinyl chloride and polyvinylidene chloride, plastics such as polycarbonate, polyimide, polyamide and polyamide imide can be used.

10 [0023]

The above-mentioned nonmagnetic support 1 is made of a resin, and therefore is likely to thermally shrink and hygroscopically expand in any cases. Accordingly, in this embodiment, a thickness of the hard magnetic layer 2 or the  
15 protective film 3 formed on the nonmagnetic support 1 serving as a base and the like is appropriately set so as to define a heat-shrinkage ratio in a longitudinal direction and a width direction of the tape to be 0.50% or less and a humidity expansion coefficient to be  $1 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$  or less after stock at 100 °C  
20 and 5 %RH for 30 minutes as the entire magnetic tape.

[0024]

It is preferred that a thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is within the range of 4  $\mu m$  to 10  $\mu m$ . If the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is too small, the magnetic tape  
25 is prevented from stably running. If too large, the reinforcement by the magnetic layer 2 or the protective layer 3 is not sufficient, resulting in a large heat-shrinkage ratio or humidity expansion coefficient. As a result, the recording tape stock characteristics are degraded.

30 [0025]

The magnetic layer 2 has a double-layered structure of

the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a and the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b which are formed by directly depositing a ferromagnetic metal material onto the nonmagnetic support 1. As the ferromagnetic metal thin films 2a and 2b serving  
5 as the magnetic layer 2, for example, besides metals such as Fe, Co and Ni, alloys such as a Co-Ni alloy, a Co-Pt alloy, a Co-Ni-Pt alloy, an Fe-Co alloy, an Fe-Ni alloy, an Fe-Co-Ni alloy, an Fe-Co-B alloy, a Co-Ni-Fe-B alloy, an Co-Cr alloy, or a ferromagnetic metal material containing a metal such as  
10 Cr or Al in any one of the above-cited alloys can be used. For use in the linear system, it is desirable that the magnetic layer 2 has a multilayered structure including two or more layers. Fig. 1 shows the magnetic layer 2 having a double-layered structure as an example.

15 [0026]

It is preferred that a total thickness of the plurality of magnetic thin films 2a and 2b is set at 10 nm to 75 nm in the case where the nonmagnetic support 1 has the above-described thickness. Furthermore, it is preferred that  
20 a ratio of the total thickness of the tape to the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is set at 1000 or less.

[0027]

The reason for regulating the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 within the above-mentioned range is as follows. If  
25 the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is too small, the reinforcement for the nonmagnetic support 1 is not sufficient, preventing the heat-shrinkage ratio or the humidity expansion coefficient of the entire tape from being kept within the above range. If too large, a difference in output between a forward  
30 direction (a direction A in Fig. 1) and the opposite direction (a direction B in Fig. 1) becomes large.

[0028]

Furthermore, a ratio of the total thickness of the tape to the thickness of the magnetic layer is set at 1000 or less because the functions of the magnetic layer 2 of reinforcing the nonmagnetic support 1 is affected by a relative ratio of the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 and that of the nonmagnetic support 1. When the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 with respect to the entire tape is small, the heat-shrinkage ratio or the humidity expansion coefficient of the entire tape cannot be kept within the above range. The above description is made for the total thickness of the tape, because the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 most contributes to the total thickness of the tape and therefore can be approximately regarded as the total thickness herein without any problems.

[0029]

The magnetic layer 2 is formed by, for example, vacuum evaporation for heating and evaporating a ferromagnetic metal material under a vacuum so as to deposit the evaporated material. According to the vacuum evaporation, a ferromagnetic metal material is evaporated by resistance heating, high-frequency heating, electron-beam heating or the like under a vacuum at  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  Pa to  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  Pa so as to deposit the evaporated metal (the ferromagnetic metal material) onto the nonmagnetic support 1. In order to obtain a large antimagnetic force, oblique evaporation for obliquely depositing the ferromagnetic metal material to the nonmagnetic support 1 is generally used. Furthermore, the oblique evaporation herein includes evaporation conducted in an oxygen atmosphere so as to obtain a larger antimagnetic force.

[0030]

Fig. 2 shows the configuration of a continuous roll type

vacuum evaporation device used as a vacuum evaporation device for forming the magnetic layer 2. A vacuum evaporation device 20 shown in Fig. 2 is constituted as a so-called vacuum evaporation device for oblique evaporation. In a vacuum chamber 21 in a vacuum state at, for example, about  $1 \times 10^{-2}$  Pa to  $1 \times 10^{-6}$  Pa, a cooling can 22 and an evaporation source 23 for ferromagnetic metal thin films are provided. The cooling can 22 is cooled at, for example, about  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and rotates in a direction indicated with an arrow A in Fig. 2. The evaporation source 23 is provided so as to be opposed to the cooling can 22.

[0031]

In the vacuum evaporation device 20, a supply roll 24 and a winding roll 25 are also provided in the vacuum chamber 21 shown in Fig. 2. After formation of the base layer 2, the nonmagnetic support 1 is sent from the supply roll 24 in a direction indicated with an arrow B in Fig. 2 so as to run along the circumferential face of the cooling can 22. Thereafter, the nonmagnetic support 1 is wound up around the winding roll 25.

[0032]

A guide roller 27 is provided between the supply roll 24 and the cooling can 22, whereas a guide roller 28 is provided between the cooling can 22 and the winding roll 25. The guide rollers 27 and 28 apply a predetermined tension to the nonmagnetic support 1 running along the supply roll 24 to the cooling can 22 and in turn to the winding roll 25 so that the nonmagnetic support 1 smoothly runs.

[0033]

The evaporation source 23 is a ferromagnetic metal material such as Co put in a container such as a crucible.

In the vacuum evaporation device 20, an electron beam generator 29 for heating and evaporating the ferromagnetic metal material in the evaporation source 23 is also provided. An electron beam 30 generated from the electron beam generator 29 is accelerated and radiated to the ferromagnetic metal material of the evaporation source 23 to heat the ferromagnetic metal material of the evaporation source 23 so as to be evaporated as indicated with an arrow C in Fig. 2. The evaporated ferromagnetic metal material is deposited onto the nonmagnetic support 1 running along the circumferential face of the cooling can 22 opposed to the evaporation source 23, thereby forming a ferromagnetic metal thin film.

[0034]

A first shutter 31 and a second shutter 32 are provided between the evaporation source 23 and the cooling can 22. The first shutter 31 is located on the former side of the running nonmagnetic support 1, whereas the second shutter 32 is located on the latter side of the nonmagnetic support 1. The first shutter 31 and the second shutter 32 allow only a predetermined area of the nonmagnetic support 1 running along the circumferential face of the cooling can 22 to be outwardly exposed.

[0035]

For evaporation of the ferroelectric metal thin film, it is preferred to supply an oxygen gas to the vicinity of the surface of the nonmagnetic support 1 through an oxygen gas inlet port (not shown) so as to improve the magnetic characteristic, the durability and the weather resistance of the ferroelectric metal thin film. Moreover, besides the heating means using the electron beam as described above, for example, known means such as resistance heating means,

high-frequency heating means and laser heating means can be used as means of heating the evaporation source 23.

[0036]

In the vacuum evaporation device 20 having the  
5 above-described structure, the ferromagnetic metal material is evaporated from the evaporation source 23 while the nonmagnetic support 1 is running along the circumferential face of the cooling can 22. The evaporated ferroelectric metal material is deposited only on the area which is externally  
10 exposed through a gap between the first shutter 31 and the second shutter 32.

[0037]

Since the vacuum evaporation device 20 makes the nonmagnetic support 1 run from the first shutter 31 toward  
15 the second shutter 32, the evaporated ferroelectric metal material is first deposited on the nonmagnetic support 1 on the first shutter 31 side. Then, as the nonmagnetic support 1 runs from the first shutter 31 toward the second shutter 32, the evaporated ferromagnetic metal material is  
20 sequentially deposited. Therefore, the magnetic layer, which is formed while limiting an incident angle of magnetic fine particles by the above-described film growth method, is characterized in having an oblique structure.

[0038]

25 The magnetic layer 2 of the obliquely evaporated tape suitable for the linear system magnetic recording tape system using a highly-sensitive MR head in this embodiment has a structure in which the inclination of the oblique column-like structure of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a is opposite  
30 to that of the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b.

[0039]



In order to obtain the above-described structure of the magnetic layer 2, the oblique evaporation is carried out while the roll type nonmagnetic support 1 is running in one direction. After the growth of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a, 5 the nonmagnetic support 1 is wound up in a roll form. After the wound roll is replaced by the supply roll 24, the oblique evaporation is carried out again as shown in Fig. 2. As a result, the magnetic layer 2 having a double-layered structure, each layer having an oblique structure of different inclination, 10 can be obtained.

[0040]

The protective layer 3 is made of carbon and formed on the magnetic layer 2. The protective layer 3 made of diamond-like carbon having a relatively high hardness is 15 preferably exemplified. Owing to its high hardness, the protective film 3 serves to reinforce the nonmagnetic support 1 together with the magnetic layer 2 and to keep the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient of the entire tape within the above-described range.

20 [0041]

The protective film 3 is made by CVD (Chemical Vapor Deposition) or the like. In the case where the protective film 3 is formed by CVD, for example, a hydrocarbon gas or a mixture gas of hydrocarbon and an inert gas is introduced 25 to the vacuum container. While a pressure is being kept at about 10 Pa to 100 Pa, discharge is generated in the vacuum container to generate a plasma of the hydrocarbon gas, thereby forming the protective layer 3 on the magnetic layer 2.

[0042]

30 As a discharge form, any of an external electrode system and an internal electrode system can be used. A discharge

frequency can be experimentally determined. By applying a voltage of 0 to -3 kV to an electrode provided on the side of the nonmagnetic support 1 where the magnetic layer 2 is formed, the hardness and the adhesiveness of the protective  
5 film 3 can be increased.

[0043]

As the hydrocarbon serving as a material of the protective film 3, for example, methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, ethylene, acetylene,  
10 propene, butene, pentene, benzene and the like can be used.

[0044]

The lubricant layer 4 is provided so as to offer good running performance for the tape. The lubricant layer 4 is made of, for example, perfluoro carboxylic acid, perfluoro  
15 alkyl sulfonic acid, perfluoro polyether and the like by a solution application method, a vacuum evaporation method and the like.

[0045]

The backcoating layer 5 is provided so as to offer good  
20 running performance for the tape. The backcoating layer 5 is provided on the principal face of the nonmagnetic support 1 opposite to the face where the magnetic layer 2 is grown. The backcoating layer 5 is formed by applying a coating material for backcoating, which is principally obtained by mixing and  
25 dispersing an inorganic powder component and a binder resin in an organic solvent, onto the nonmagnetic support 1.

[0046]

The magnetic tape 10 according to the above-described embodiment is suitably used for the linear type magnetic  
30 recording tape system in which recording and reproduction are performed while the magnetic tape is bidirectionally running

with the MR head.

[0047]

Herein, the MR head is a reproduction-only magnetic head for detecting a signal from the magnetic tape using  
5 magneto-resistance effects. Since the MR head generally has a higher sensitivity and a larger reproduction output than those of an inductive magnetic head using electromagnetic induction to perform recording and reproduction, the MR head is suitable for a magnetic recording medium for high-density  
10 recording.

[0048]

The MR head includes, for example, a pair of magnetic shields made of a soft magnetic material such as Ni-Zn polycrystalline ferrite, and an approximately rectangular MR  
15 element interposed between the pair of magnetic shields through an insulator. A pair of terminals are led from both ends of the MR element. A sense current can be supplied to the MR element through the pair of terminals.

[0049]

20 When a signal is to be reproduced from the magnetic recording medium by using the MR head, the MR element is made to slide on the magnetic tape. Then, in this state, the sense current is supplied to the MR element through the terminals connected to both ends of the MR element, so that a change  
25 in voltage of the sense current is detected.

[0050]

When the sense current is supplied to the MR element while the MR element is sliding on the magnetic tape, a magnetizing direction of the MR element changes in accordance  
30 with a magnetic field from the magnetic tape to change a relative angle between the sense current supplied to the MR element

and the magnetizing direction. Then, depending on the relative angle formed by the magnetizing direction of the MR element and the sense current, a resistance value changes.  
[0051]

5           As a result of keeping a value of the sense current supplied to the MR element constant, a change in voltage occurs in the sense current. Therefore, by detecting the change in voltage of the sense current, a signal magnetic field from the magnetic tape is detected to reproduce a signal recorded  
10   to the magnetic tape. As a magnetic head for reproduction, a so-called giant magnetoresistive head (GMR head) can also be used.

[0052]

          As a method for applying a bias magnetic field to the  
15   MR element, besides an SAL bias method, for example, various other methods such as a permanent magnet bias method, a shunt current bias method, a self-bias method, an exchange bias method, a barber pole method, a divided-element method and a servo bias method can be used. The GMR element and various  
20   bias methods are described in detail, for example, in Non-patent Document 1.

[0053]

[Examples]

          Hereinafter, the specific examples of the present  
25   invention will be described. However, the present invention is not limited to the following examples.

[0054]

          As shown in Fig. 1, the magnetic tape 10 in the examples of the present invention includes the base film corresponding  
30   to the nonmagnetic support 1, the magnetic layer 2 composed of thin films made of a ferromagnetic metal or an alloy thereof

formed on the nonmagnetic support 1, the protective film 3 and the lubricant layer 4 formed on the magnetic layer 2, and the backcoating layer 5 formed on the surface of the nonmagnetic support 1 opposite to the surface where the magnetic layer 2 is formed. In particular, the magnetic layer 2 has a double-layered structure so as to be suitable for use in the linear system.

[0055]

For the thus obtained magnetic tape, a heat-shrinkage ratio is measured by the following method. The heat-shrinkage ratio is measured according to JIS-C2318. A sample size in this case is 10 mm in width and 200 mm in gauge interval. The measurement conditions are a temperature at 100 °C, treatment time of 30 minutes, and no load applied. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the tape at 100 °C is obtained by the following Formula (1).

[0056]

[Formula 1]

$$\text{Heat-shrinkage ratio (\%)} = \{(L_0 - L) / L_0\} \times 100 \quad (1)$$

[0057]

In the above Formula,  $L_0$  is a gauge interval before the heat treatment, and  $L$  is a gauge interval after the heat treatment.

[0058]

The humidity expansion coefficient of the magnetic tape is measured by the following method. After a magnetic tape having a length of 100 mm is left in an environment at 25 °C and 10 %RH (relative humidity) for four hours, the length of the magnetic tape is measured. Thereafter, after the magnetic tape is left in a dry environment at 50 °C (relative humidity of 10% or lower) for 10 minutes in order to prevent condensation,

the magnetic tape is further left in an environment at 25 °C and 80 %RH for four hours. Then, the length of the magnetic tape is measured. A humidity expansion coefficient is calculated by using the following Formula (2) from the measured values of the thus obtained magnetic tape at the respective humidities.

[0059]

[Formula 2]

Humidity expansion coefficient =  $(A-B)/(80-10) \times A$  (2)

10 [0060]

Wherein A is a length of the magnetic tape at 25 °C and 80 %RH, and B is a length of the magnetic tape 25 °C and 10 %RH.

[0061]

Hereinafter, an example of the present invention will be more specifically described in comparison with comparative examples.

[0062]

(Example 1)

First, Co was deposited by an oblique evaporation method using a vacuum evaporation device onto a polyethylene terephthalate film having a thickness of 8.0  $\mu\text{m}$ , on which projections, each having a height of 15 nm, were provided at 50 million/ $\text{mm}^2$ , serving as the nonmagnetic support (base) 1 while a small amount of oxygen was being introduced. The ferromagnetic metal thin film was deposited to 30 nm so as to obtain the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a. An orientation angle at this time was about 60°. Furthermore, another ferromagnetic metal thin film was deposited in a similar manner to 20 nm so as to obtain the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b while the tape was made to run in the opposite direction so that a column of the magnetic layer was grown

in the direction opposite to that of the first deposition. An orientation angle of the magnetic film obtained by the second deposition was  $60^\circ$ . However, a direction of an in-plane component of a vector is opposite, that is, at 180 degrees to that of the lower magnetic thin film 2a. As a result, the magnetic layer 2 composed of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a and the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b having a total thickness of 50 nm was formed.

[0063]

Next, a current voltage of -1.5 V was applied to the magnetic recording medium across an electrode and the magnetic recording medium itself as a counter electrode by a high-frequency plasma of a mixture gas of ethylene and argon so as to generate discharge, thereby forming the protective film 3 made of a carbon protective film having a thickness of about 10 nm on the magnetic layer 2. Next, the backcoating layer 5 made of carbon and a polyurethane resin having a thickness of  $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$  was formed on the surface of the nonmagnetic support 1 made of a polyethylene terephthalate film, opposite to the surface where the magnetic layer 2 is formed. Furthermore, a lubricant obtained by dissolving perfluoro polyether in a hexane solution was applied onto the surface of the protective film 3 so that the amount of application was  $5\ \text{mg}/\text{m}^2$ , thereby forming the lubricant layer 4.

[0064]

As the last step, the thus obtained tape was cut to have a width of  $1/2$  inch (1.27 cm), thereby fabricating a sample tape. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was measured to be 0.2%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.4 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0065]

## (Example 2)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a was 15 nm and the thickness of the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b was 10 nm, that is, the total thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 25 nm. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.25%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.5 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0066]

## 10 (Example 3)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a was 50 nm and the thickness of the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b was 25 nm, that is, the total thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 75 nm. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.1%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.3 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0067]

## (Example 4)

20 The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 was 6  $\mu m$ . The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.2%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.4 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

25 [0068]

## (Example 5)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) was used as the material of the nonmagnetic support 1. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.1%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.4 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .



[0069]

(Example 6)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the material of the nonmagnetic support  
5 1 was ARAMID. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.3 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0070]

(Example 7)

10 The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a was 5 nm and the thickness of the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b was 5 nm, that is, the total thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 10 nm. The heat-shrinkage  
15 ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.5%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $1 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0071]

(Example 8)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
20 in Example 1 except that the thickness of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a was 10 nm and the thickness of the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b was 5 nm, that is, the total thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 15 nm. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.35%, and the humidity expansion  
25 coefficient was  $0.7 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0072]

(Example 9)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic  
30 support 1 was 4  $\mu m$ . The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.1%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was 0.3

$\times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0073]

(Example 10)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
5 in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic  
support 1 was 9  $\mu m$ . The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic  
tape was 0.2%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.4$   
 $\times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0074]

10 (Comparative Example 1)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
in Example 1 except that the protective film 3 made of a carbon  
protective film was omitted. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the  
magnetic tape was 0.7%, and the humidity expansion coefficient  
15 was  $5.0 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0075]

(Comparative Example 2)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
in Example 1 except that the thickness of the lower-layer  
20 magnetic thin film 2a was 5 nm and the thickness of the  
upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b was 2.5 nm, that is, the  
total thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 7.5 nm. The  
heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.7%, and the  
humidity expansion coefficient was  $4.0 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

25 [0076]

(Comparative Example 3)

The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
in Example 1 except that the thickness of the lower-layer  
magnetic thin film 2a was 100 nm and the thickness of the  
30 upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b was 50 nm, that is, the total  
thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 150 nm. The

heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.2%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.3 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0077]

(Comparative Example 4)

5       The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 was 3  $\mu m$ . The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.2%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.4 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

10      [0078]

(Comparative Example 5)

      The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 was 15  $\mu m$ . The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic  
15      tape was 0.7%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $3 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0079]

(Comparative Example 6)

      The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
20      in Example 1 except that the magnetic layer 2 was formed as a single layer having a thickness of 50 nm. The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.2%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.4 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0080]

25      (Comparative Example 7)

      The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 was 10  $\mu m$ , the thickness of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a was 5 nm and the thickness of the upper-layer  
30      magnetic thin film 2b was 5 nm, that is, the total thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 10 nm. The heat-shrinkage ratio

of the magnetic tape was 0.6%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $2 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0081]

(Comparative Example 8)

5           The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the lower-layer magnetic thin film 2a was 6 nm and the thickness of the upper-layer magnetic thin film 2b was 2.5 nm, that is, the total thickness of the magnetic layer 2 was 8.5 nm. The  
10   heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.6%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $3.0 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0082]

(Comparative Example 9)

          The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as  
15   in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 was 2  $\mu m$ . The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.1%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $0.2 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0083]

20   (Comparative Example 10)

          The magnetic tape was fabricated in the same manner as in Example 1 except that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 was 12  $\mu m$ . The heat-shrinkage ratio of the magnetic tape was 0.6%, and the humidity expansion coefficient was  $2.5$   
25    $\times 10^{-6}/\%RH$ .

[0084]

(Results of evaluation)

          The evaluation test for stock stability was conducted for the thus fabricated magnetic tapes. First, a recording  
30   head (Metal In Gap head; a gap of 0.16  $\mu m$  and 1.8T) and an MR head for reproduction (optimal Br.t: 0.0035 T $\cdot\mu m$ ) were

attached to a remodeled DLT7000 drive.

[0085]

These heads were fixed heads. Signals were recorded onto the magnetic tapes at a track width of 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and a linear  
5 recording density of 100 kFCl by using the above-mentioned drive. After stock in an atmosphere at 40 °C and 80 %RH for 100 hours, the data was reproduced. Based on the reproduction conditions of the data, the stock stability of each of the magnetic tapes was evaluated.

10 [0086]

In the case where no track offset occurred in the magnetic tape to normally reproduce the data, the tape was evaluated with a circle mark. In the case where a part of the data could not be read out, the tape was evaluated with a cross mark.  
15 A difference in output in accordance with the running direction of the tape was evaluated in the above test drive. Herein, a difference between forward and reverse directions of 1 dB or less was allowable. The results of these evaluations are shown in Fig. 3.

20 [0087]

For Examples 1 to 10, even if the thickness of the magnetic layer, the material and the thickness of the nonmagnetic support and the like are varied, the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient fall within the range of  
25 the present invention, that is, the heat-shrinkage ratio is 0.50% or less and the humidity expansion coefficient is  $1 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$  or less. Therefore, the recording tape stock stability is evaluated as good. Moreover, an output difference between forward direction and reverse direction  
30 is as small as 1 dB or less.

[0088]

Since the magnetic tape in Comparative Example 1 does not have the protective film 3, it has large heat-shrinkage ratio and humidity expansion coefficient, resulting in poor recording tape stock characteristics. From this result, it is found that not only the reinforcement by the magnetic layer 2 but also the presence of the protective film 3 are required to keep the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient within the above range to improve the recording tape stock stability.

10 [0089]

Since the magnetic layer 2 is too thin in the magnetic tape in Comparative Example 2, the magnetic tape has large heat-shrinkage ratio and humidity expansion coefficient, resulting in poor recording tape stock characteristics. Moreover, although a difference between forward and reverse outputs is small, a sufficient output is not obtained because of too small thickness of the magnetic layer 2. In Example 7, the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient are kept within the above-described range in the case where the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is 10 nm. From this result, it is found that the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is required to be 10 nm or more.

[0090]

Since the magnetic layer 2 is too thick in Comparative Example 3, an output difference between forward and reverse directions is large. On the other hand, in Example 3, a difference between forward and reverse outputs is kept to be 1 dB or less in the case where the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is 75 nm. From this result, it is found that the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is required to be 75 nm or less.

[0091]

Since the nonmagnetic support 1 is too thin in Comparative Example 4, the stable running of the tape is not achieved. On the other hand, in Example 9, the stable running  
5 of the tape is ensured in the case where the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is 4  $\mu\text{m}$ . From this result, it is found that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is required to be 4  $\mu\text{m}$  or more.

[0092]

10 Since the nonmagnetic support 1 is too thick in Comparative Example 5, the reinforcement by the magnetic layer 2 and the protective film 3 is not sufficient, resulting in large heat-shrinkage ratio and humidity expansion coefficient. Accordingly, recording tape stock characteristics are poor.

15 [0093]

Since the magnetic layer 2 is a single layer in Comparative Example 6, a difference between forward and reverse outputs is large. From this fact, it is found that the magnetic layer is required to have at least a double-layered structure  
20 to keep an output difference between forward and reverse outputs at 1 dB or less.

[0094]

Although Comparative Example 7 satisfies the ranges of the present invention recited in claims in terms of the  
25 thickness of the magnetic layer and the total thickness of the tape, its ratio of the total thickness to the thickness of the magnetic layer exceeds 1000. Accordingly, the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient are large, resulting in poor recording tape stock  
30 characteristics.

[0095]

Since the magnetic layer 2 is too thin in Comparative Example 8, the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient are large, resulting in poor recording tape stock characteristics. Moreover, although an output difference  
5 between forward direction and reverse direction is small, a sufficient output is not obtained because of too small thickness of the magnetic layer 2. In Example 7, the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient are kept within the above-described range in the case where  
10 the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is 10 nm. From this result, it is found that the thickness of the magnetic layer 2 is required to be 10 nm or more.

[0096]

Since the nonmagnetic support 1 is too thin in  
15 Comparative Example 9, the stable running of the tape is not achieved. On the other hand, in Example 9, the stable running of the tape is ensured in the case where the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is 4  $\mu\text{m}$ . From this result, it is found that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is required  
20 to be 4  $\mu\text{m}$  or more.

[0097]

Since the nonmagnetic support 1 is too thick in Comparative Example 10, the reinforcement by the grown layer is not sufficient, resulting in large heat-shrinkage ratio  
25 and humidity expansion coefficient. Accordingly, recording tape stock characteristics are poor. On the other hand, in Example 10, the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient are kept within the above-described range in the case where the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is 9  
30  $\mu\text{m}$ . From this result, it is found that the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1 is required to be 10  $\mu\text{m}$  or less.



[0098]

As described in the above Examples, as the magnetic tape for computer data recording or the like, the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient of the tape are defined to be the above-described predetermined values or less. As a result, the degree of deformation of the tape is kept small even after stock or even in use under the environment where a humidity greatly fluctuates. Therefore, a decrease in reproduction output is also small.

10 [0099]

In order to keep the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient of the tape at the above-described predetermined values or less, it is necessary to define the total thickness of the magnetic layer to be 4.0  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . Similarly, it is necessary to define the total thickness of the magnetic layer to be 10 nm to 75 nm. Furthermore, it is necessary to define a ratio of the total thickness of the magnetic tape to the thickness of the magnetic layer to be 1000 or less. In particular, at least in the case where a width of the magnetic tape is 1/2 inch (1.27 cm), it is ensured that the degree of deformation in tape form (dimensions) is not large enough to decrease a reproduction output if the heat-shrinkage ratio and the humidity expansion coefficient are within the above ranges. Furthermore, the thickness of the nonmagnetic support 1, the thickness of the magnetic layer 2, and a relative ratio of the thicknesses are preferably required to satisfy all the above conditions.

[0100]

As a result, for example, even in the case where the magnetic tape of the present invention is installed and operated in a magnetic recording/reproduction system capable

of recording and reproduction data to/from a track pitch smaller than a conventional one, off-track or the like scarcely occurs because the degree of deformation of the magnetic tape is small. Furthermore, since such a system can be used with  
5 the tape, recording at a higher density can be realized. Moreover, since a difference in output between a forward direction and a reverse direction is small, data can be recorded at a high density even in a linear tape system which bidirectionally records and reproduces data.

10 [0101]

The present invention is not limited to the description of the above embodiments. For example, the structure of the magnetic tape is not limited to the above-described one. Any changes and modifications are possible without departing from  
15 the scope of the present invention. For example, a layer such as a base coating layer, a lubricant layer or an anti-corrosive layer may be formed on the nonmagnetic support as needed. Besides such changes, various changes and modifications are possible without departing from the scope of the present  
20 invention.

[0102]

[Effects of the Invention]

According to the present invention, the magnetic tape is fabricated so that the heat-shrinkage ratio in the  
25 longitudinal direction and the width direction is 0.50 % or less and the humidity expansion factor is  $1 \times 10^{-6}/\%RH$  or less after stock at 100 °C and 5 %RH for 30 minutes. As a result, the magnetic tape having little form deformation even after long-term stock or in use at a high humidity and therefore  
30 having little decrease in reproduction output, can be obtained.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

[Fig. 1]

It is a schematic configuration view showing an example of a magnetic tape according to the present embodiment.

[Fig. 2]

5 It is a diagram showing a configuration of a continuous roll type vacuum evaporation device used as a vacuum evaporation device for forming a magnetic layer.

[Fig. 3]

10 It is a table showing the results of evaluation for the magnetic tapes according to the present embodiment.

[Explanation of Codes]

1 nonmagnetic support, 2 magnetic layer, 2a lower-layer magnetic thin film, 2b upper-layer magnetic thin film, 3 protective film, 4 lubricant layer, 5 backcoating layer, 10  
15 Magnetictape, 20 vacuumevaporationdevice, 21 vacuumchamber, 22 cooling can, 23 evaporation source, 24 supply roll, 25 windingroll, 27, 28 guide roller, 29 electron beam evaporation source, 30 electron beam, 31 first shutter, 32 second shutter.

- [Name of Document]            Figures
- [Fig. 1]
- [Fig. 2]
- [Fig. 3]
- 5    実施例 example
- 比較例 comparative example
- 磁性層厚み magnetic layer thickness
- 保護膜厚み protective layer thickness
- ベース厚 base thickness
- 10   テープ全厚 total tape thickness
- ベース base
- 全厚／磁性層厚 total thickness/ magnetic layer thickness
- 熱収縮 heat shrinkage
- 温度膨張 thermal expansion
- 15   正逆出力差 difference in forward/reverse output
- 保存性 store stability
- 走行不可 not run
- 単層 single layer

[Name of Document]            Abstract

[Abstract]

[Problems] Provide a magnetic tape having a small degree of deformation of tape shape (dimensions), high form stability  
5 and little decrease in reproduction output even after stock at a high humidity.

[Solving Means] Includes a longitudinally extending nonmagnetic support 1, a magnetic layer 2 formed by depositing a plurality of evaporated magnetic films 2a, 2b, each having  
10 an oblique column-like structure, on a principal surface of the nonmagnetic support 1 so that a growth direction of each of the evaporated magnetic films 2a, 2b is opposite to the longitudinal direction, a protective layer 3 formed on the magnetic layer 2, and a backcoating layer 5 formed on the other  
15 surface of the nonmagnetic support. A heat-shrinkage ratio in the longitudinal direction and a width direction is defined to be 0.50% or less and a humidity expansion coefficient is defined to be  $1 \times 10^{-6}/\%$  RH or less after stock at 100 °C and 5 %RH for 30 minutes. In the specification of the present  
20 application, the humidity expansion coefficient (moisture absorption coefficient) means the humidity expansion coefficient at the temperature of 25 °C.

[Selected Figure] Fig. 1

Fig. 1

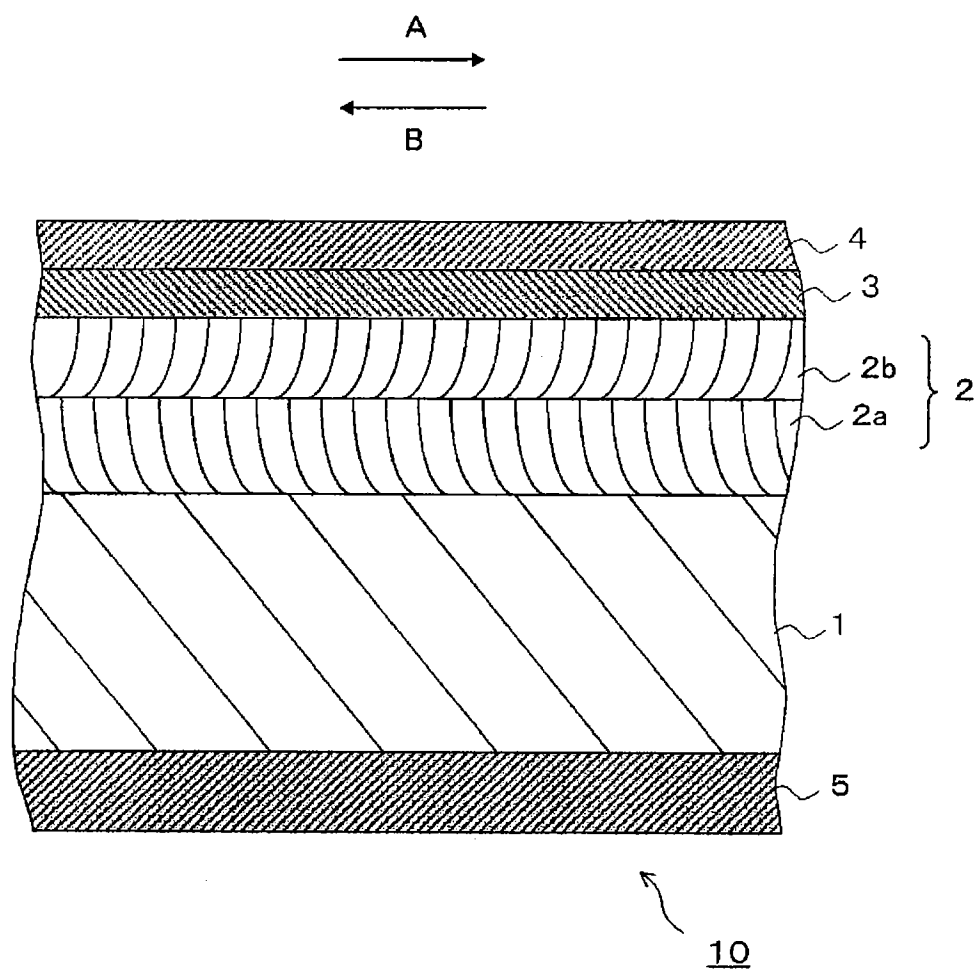


Fig. 2

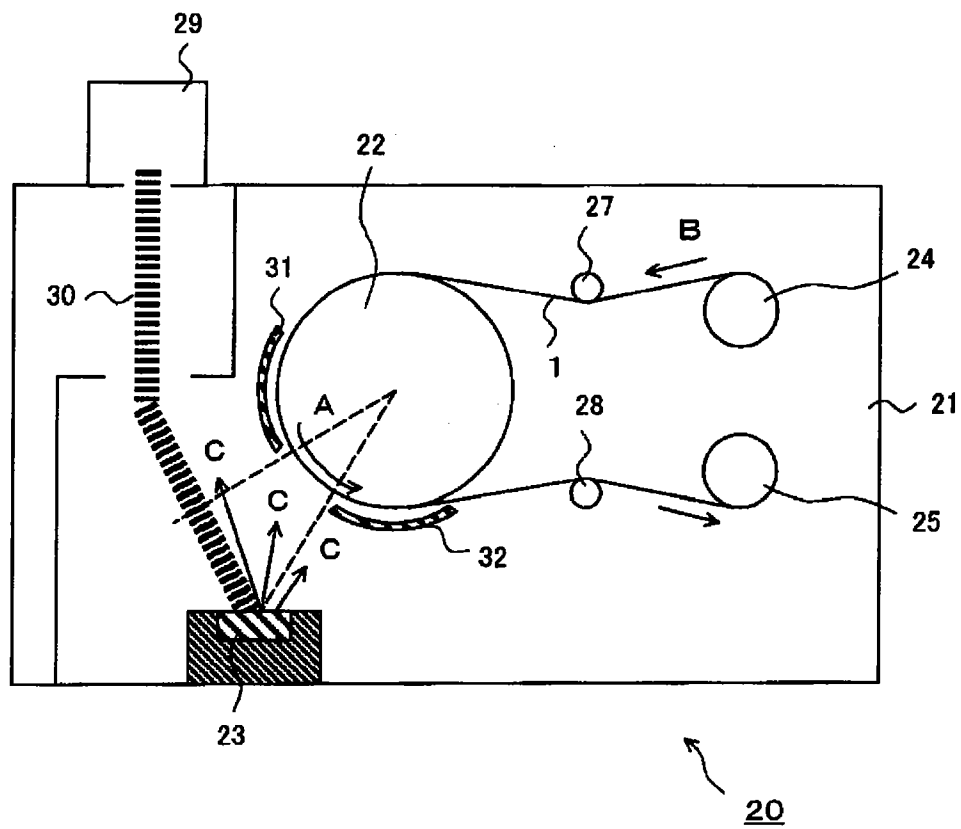


Fig. 3

	磁性層厚み (nm)	保護膜厚み (nm)	ベース厚 ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	テープ全厚 ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	ベース	全厚/磁性層厚	熱収縮 (%)	湿度膨張 $\times 10^{-6}/\% \text{RH}$	正逆出力差 (dB)	保存性
実施例1	50	10	8	8.56	PET	171.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	○
実施例2	25	10	8	8.54	PET	341.6	0.25	0.5	0	○
実施例3	75	10	8	8.58	PET	114.4	0.1	0.3	1	○
実施例4	50	10	6	6.56	PET	131.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	○
実施例5	50	10	8	8.56	PEN	171.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	○
実施例6	50	10	8	8.56	ARAMID	171.2	0	0.3	0.5	○
実施例7	10	10	8	8.56	PET	856.0	0.5	1	0	○
実施例8	15	10	8	8.56	PET	570.7	0.35	0.7	0	○
実施例9	50	10	4	4.56	PET	91.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	○
実施例10	50	10	9	9.56	PET	956.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	○
比較例1	50	0	8	8.56	PET	171.2	0.7	5	0.5	×
比較例2	7.5	10	8	8.51	PET	1134.7	0.7	4	0	×
比較例3	150	10	8	8.66	PET	57.7	0.2	0.3	3	○
比較例4	50	10	3	3.56	PET	71.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	走行不可
比較例5	50	10	15	15.56	PET	311.2	0.7	3	0.5	×
比較例6	50(単層)	10	8	8.56	PET	171.2	0.2	0.4	3	○
比較例7	10	10	10	10.56	PET	1056.0	0.6	2	0	○
比較例8	8.5	10	8	8.51	PET	1001.2	0.6	3	0	×
比較例9	50	10	2	2.56	PET	51.2	0.1	0.2	0	走行不可
比較例10	50	10	12	12.56	PET	251.2	0.6	2.5	0.5	×